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a model.—New York
World.

BEDFORD GAZETTE

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VOLUME 108, No. 17

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1914

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CHRISTIAN UNITY

Much interest and enthusiasm being aroused

EVERYBODY GO TO CHURCH

Sunday, January 18.—Bedford Churches Unite in Strong Appeal—Large Congregations Expected.

Perhaps never before in the history of our town has there been such a fine expression of the spirit of Christian unity as was exhibited in the Union meetings by which the Week of Prayer was observed. The closing service in Trinity Lutheran Church last Sunday evening is said by many to be the largest and most enthusiastic gathering of church people in this community within their recollection.

As one of the results of these meetings an "Everybody-Go-To-Church Sunday" is being planned for next Sabbath. The churches of the town join in a most cordial invitation to every individual and every family in Bedford and vicinity to be present during the day at one or more of the services of the church of their preference. A general response to this invitation would fill all the churches of our town, and would make the day one long to be remembered. Of course the churches have no truant officer to enforce the attendance of either members or non-members, and there doubtless will be those who will continue to make excuses; but it is hoped that this united appeal of the churches will meet with general favor, and that both members and non-members will take pride in securing for the church of their choice the largest possible attendance or representation. Why should we not as a whole town wake up and go to work and see what we can do toward filling our churches for at least one Sabbath? As a mere matter of church pride, might not every man, woman and child in Bedford and vicinity, who belongs to, or even leans toward, any of our churches, fall in line with this appeal and resolve to go to church next Sunday?

But there are other and more important reasons why we should go to church. We owe it to God, to ourselves and to our families, we owe it to our churches and to our community. Some of us have parents who have lived and loved and labored and died in the churches of Bedford, or elsewhere. We honor the memory of our parents, and if for no other reason, we ought to love and honor the church for their sakes.

Some of us have ourselves been brought up in the Sunday Schools and churches of Bedford. We may have become estranged from the church either through indifference or negligence or sinfulness, but when we are honest with ourselves, we still believe that the Sunday School and the church is the place where we ought to be upon the Sabbath. Let us upon next Sabbath, therefore, get back home, and at least pay a visit to the sacred place where in former days we delighted to be.

Some of us have children who ought to be in Sunday School and church. If they are to be there, and to remain therein, they need the benefit of our example. For the benefit of our children let us make our example what it ought to be. It is easy to make excuses, but in view of all these considerations will our excuses justify us before the bar of God? If not, then let us get ready, and go to church on Sunday.

Husbands and wives, parents and children, old and young, everybody come, and let us go with the "multitude that keep holy day," let us enter into His gates with thanksgiving and into his courts with praise. Pass along the invitation. "Let him that heareth say come—and whosoever will let him come."

Below is the announcement of the services in the various churches for Sunday:

Trinity Lutheran Church—Rev. H. E. Wieand, pastor. Sunday School at 9:45 a. m. Public worship, Communion of the Lord's Supper, 11 a. m. Christian Endeavor 6:45 p. m. Preaching at 7:30; sermon theme, "Is There Not Another Way?" Preparatory service this (Friday) evening.

St. John's Reformed Church—Rev. J. A. Eyler, pastor. Sunday School at 10 o'clock. Public worship, Communion service at 11 a. m. Evening service at 7:30, sermon subject, "There is a Fountain Filled With Blood." This will be the first of a series of Sunday evening sermons upon Familiar Hymns.

Methodist Church—Rev. George W. Faus, pastor. Sunday School at 9:45 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m., theme, "The Higher or the Lower, Which?" Junior League at 2 p. m. and Senior Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Preaching service at 7:30, sermon theme, "A Layman's Creed."

Presbyterian Church—Sunday School at 10 a. m. and Christian Endeavor Society at 6:30 p. m.

Croft-Gates

Gilbert M. Croft, son of Elmer C. Croft of Waterside, and Miss Lottie M. Gates of Altoona were married in Cumberland on Wednesday, December 24, 1913.

Rowe-Wertz

Miss Julia Von Wertz, daughter of Mrs. Louise Wertz, 453 West Pitt Street, Bedford, was married to Clyde J. Rowe, a coal promoter of Meyersdale, on Wednesday, January 7. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Julius F. Seebach, pastor of Zion Lutheran Church, Hollidaysburg.

MENTIONED IN BRIEF

Many Items of Interest From Town and County.

Miss Avis Diehl of Bedford has accepted a position as relief operator in the Bell Telephone office.

Next Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Mrs. Ella Gilchrist will hold her annual Remnant Sale.

We have been having quite a storm the past week, but it is nothing compared to the one we may expect the latter part of the month, according to our local weather prophet.

V. H. Drafe, Plant Chief for the Central District Telephone Company, was here this week inspecting recent improvements made in the Bedford Central offices.

M. P. Heckerman, after spending two weeks with his family, is again on the "war path." This time he has gone east. We will probably get some more interesting letters from him in the near future.

A luncheon was given in honor of Mrs. Clyde Howe, nee Julia Von Wertz, at the home of her mother, Mrs. Louise Wertz, on West Pitt Street recently. Many useful presents were received.

Thomas Rees of Six Mile Run was badly hurt at the Schipper Brothers' mines yesterday afternoon by being crushed between a car and the roof of the mine. He was taken to the Altoona Hospital on the afternoon train.

A meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held at the home of Mrs. William F. White Monday evening, January 19, at 7:30 o'clock, to elect officers for the coming year. All members are expected to be present.

Marriage licenses were issued in Cumberland this week to David H. Weitzel of Roaring Spring and Ruth Jennie Eversole of Baker's Summit, and Joseph Edgar Shoeneft of Altoona and Delta. Esther Miller of Mann's Choice.

Howard L. Henderson, Esq., of Huntingdon was appointed Referee in Bankruptcy for the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata. Mr. Henderson is a staunch Democrat and is a very able man. He will fill his post with credit to party and people.

The real estate of the late Capt. John B. Helm was sold Thursday afternoon, the farm to Calvin Otto of Bedford for \$4,815, the mountain land in Southern Bedford Township to Andrew J. Price for \$1,150 and the John Street property to Misses Virginia and Nelle Gephart for \$850.

Miss Edna McClellan, while out sleighing last Saturday evening was thrown from the sleigh near her home on West Pitt Street. The horse ran away and the sleigh was demolished. Miss McClellan was unconscious for several hours but fortunately received no serious injuries and is able to be out again.

Attention is again called to the District Sunday School Conference and Convention to be held in the Presbyterian Church next Thursday afternoon and evening. All Sunday School officers and teachers of the town and township are expected to be present for the afternoon meeting at least. The public is cordially invited, especially to the evening session.

Only one thing could be finer than the immense and enthusiastic audience at the Union Service at the Lutheran Church last Sunday evening, and that is a large and enthusiastic audience in each of the churches. If all who read these lines will attend service in their own church next Sabbath this result will be accomplished, and Bedford will make a record of which it may be proud.

While coasting on Brice's hill on West Penn Street last Saturday, two seven-year-old boys narrowly escaped fatal injuries. Robert Snell and Urilla Hershberger were unable to guide their sleds down the icy hill and ran into a passing wagon. The Hershberger boy had his head badly cut and was unconscious for two hours, while the Snell boy suffered severe bruises.

M. S. Enfield, local manager of the Central District Telephone Company, has just returned from Pittsburgh, after a conference of the Commercial Department representatives of the Pittsburgh Division. The various activities of the Commercial Department were discussed at length during the sessions of the conference, the aim being that mutual understanding and interchange of ideas which result in improved conduct of the company's affairs.

Miss Lizzie Stiffler, who is teaching in Bellwood, Blair County, is spending some time with home folks, Clearville, Rt. 1. Bellwood schools were closed on account of an epidemic of smallpox. The Hollidaysburg post office was quarantined this last week on account of a clerk there having contracted the smallpox through mail sent from an infected district.

It might be well for those who have received mail from Hollidaysburg to be on guard a little for a week or two.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Everett Tuesday afternoon, the following directors were elected: H. Frank Gump, John S. Hershberger, J. H. Whetstone, H. Frank Gump, Jr., and Joseph F. Biddle of Everett; A. C. Blackburn of Bedford and Elias Blackburn of Fishertown. J. R. Grubb and W. C. Hanks of Clearville and J. Grant Hanks of Breezewood. H. F. Gump was elected president and Leslie Blackburn cashier. A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was paid and \$1,000 was added to the surplus.

President Wilson has objected to letting down the bars of the civil service and bringing the "spoils system" into service again. Good! Only the civil service as practiced by the Republican administration and so far under the Democratic administration is a farce.

Civil Service Upheld

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A. B. EGOLF
Re-Elected President of the First National Bank of Bedford, the Strongest Banking Institution in this part of the State.

Officers Elected

On Tuesday, January 13, A. B. Egolf was reelected President of the First National Bank of Bedford. His first election to the presidency of this strong banking institution dates back to January, 1910. During this time the bank has gained very materially and has been paying dividends.

Mr. Egolf started in the financial world but a few years ago at a very youthful age and made rapid strides from the beginning. He is a very careful and conservative business man and has done business with the biggest financial concerns of the country, Standard Oil Company, Pennsylvania Railroad Company and other concerns of less import. His success has been in the lumber field and his first check from the Standard Oil Company was for \$19,000, which made Mr. Kerr of the First National Bank take some notice of the new born in finance. He has had lumber dealings all over Bedford, Somerset and Fulton Counties and in the State of Virginia.

The other officers of the bank elected Tuesday:

Patrick Hughes, Vice President.
H. B. Cessna, Cashier.
John Donahoe, Assistant Cashier.

Directors: A. B. Egolf, Patrick Hughes, Hon. J. H. Longenecker, Dr. Ed. L. Smith, John P. Cuppett, E. A. Barnett and J. H. Shoeberger.

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CRIMINAL CASES

To be Tried at January Session, Beginning Next Monday.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Snyder, charge, embezzlement.

Commonwealth vs. John Marshall, disorderly conduct, etc.

Commonwealth vs. Keyser College, et al., riot, etc.

Commonwealth vs. S. R. Bradfield, f. and b.

Commonwealth vs. James Adams, f. and b.

Commonwealth vs. Harry Bishop, false pretences.

Commonwealth vs. M. A. Shaffer, embezzlement.

Commonwealth vs. Sam. Welsh, et al., assault and battery.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas McElvee, f. and b.

Commonwealth vs. Lloyd Weaver, f. and b.

Commonwealth vs. Wesley Streepy, surety of the peace.

Commonwealth vs. Edgar Goodrich, f. and b.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Burkett, f. and b.

Commonwealth vs. Clyde Cartwright, f. and b.

Commonwealth vs. Lawrence Bowser, f. and b.

Commonwealth vs. John Brest or Berrosky.

Commonwealth vs. Clara Heltzell, fornication.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Mowery, violation of liquor laws.

Commonwealth vs. Moses L. Robinson, violation of liquor laws.

Commonwealth vs. T. S. Figard, et al., refused to open road.

Commonwealth vs. Irvin Holsinger, f. and b.

Commonwealth vs. Herman Claybaugh, adultery and f. and b.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel Blandley, et al., violation game laws.

Commonwealth vs. Howard Leepner, assault and battery, etc.

Commonwealth vs. Simon Jay, aiding escape.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Ford, refused to open road.

Commonwealth vs. Skyles Calhoun, f. and b. and rape.

Commonwealth vs. Steward Eichelberger, f. and b.

Commonwealth vs. F. D. Saupp, Pres., violation motor vehicle laws.

Early Morning Fire

Yesterday morning about 4:30 o'clock fire was discovered in the brick house, 181 East Penn Street, known as the "McNamara House," owned by William L. Ryan and occupied by Charles R. Pensyl. The fire originated from an unknown cause in the front hall under the stairway and had gained considerable headway when discovered by Mr. Pensyl. Alarm was given and the Fire Company responded and the fire was soon under control.

The house is considerably damaged from the lower floor to the roof. Mr. Pensyl's principal loss was caused by water and smoke damaging the goods. The loss is covered by insurance.

W. C. T. U. Institute

On Saturday, January 14, the Bedford County Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold an Institute in the Reformed Church at Hyndman. There will be two sessions

POLITICAL POINTERS

Items of Interest Picked Up From Our Many State Exchanges

HATS OFF TO PRESIDENT

Not Fitted for Freedom—Believes in Wilson—Well Earned Vacation—Happy Days Recalled.

The Penrose Machine in Pennsylvania which at every session of the Legislature in modern times, has increased salaries of men already largely overpaid, has authorized the duplication and triplication and quadruplication of salaries and has created new positions to be filled by persons at big salaries in payment for crooked political work, will see in the action of the Legislative Assembly of the Philippines at Manila this week, to them convincing evidence that the Filipinos are far, very far indeed, from being fit for self government.

That legislative body has passed an act reducing salaries of government officials and employees to an aggregate amount of \$2,000,000. Mr. Penrose and his party associates and the henchmen of his machine who act on the principle that not even the American people are fit for self government but need a boss, will see in this action of a legislative body under the control of natives of the Philippine Islands, conclusive evidence that that great archipelago should remain forever subject to a domination foreign to its shores and alien to its people.—Harrisburg Patriot.

The resolutions adopted by the District Committee of the Democratic party, including this county, are right in line with what Democrats all over the State are giving expression to. Democratic voters endorse the Wilson Administration and the reorganization plans for the party in the State under the leadership of Congressman Palmer, and they want candidates for Governor and Senator who stand squarely on the Baltimore platform and who are in sympathy with the progressive ideas now dominating the party leadership in nation and State. They are ready to stand up and be counted on these propositions.—Carlisle Sentinel.

The Philadelphia North American says that the snake is cold blooded but asks how it is with those business men who are deliberately trying to bring about a panic.

Hats Off to President Wilson

Republicans, Progressives, Socialists, Democrats and Independents—men of all political parties and faiths are forced to take off their hats to the President of the United States—Woodrow Wilson. And willingly will they do this even though they may not believe in all that Wilson believes or even profess to believe in.

Take off your hats to him because he is a man of his word—a man of action, a man who does things, who accomplished results.

The reason the President's success in securing legislation was because the people as well as the legislators believe in both his honesty and integrity and have respect for his great ability.

It has been well said that President Wilson is the leader of his party because he leads in intellect—few men in his party measure up to him in this regard.

Yet after all, the success of the program outlined by the President in his inauguration was due in a large measure to the sentiment of the country which was back of him and the confidence the country has in the President, even if they do not have confidence in all his political theories.

There was a widespread demand for a lowering of the tariff schedules especially because the Republican party, when in power, after promising a reduction had betrayed its trust.

The tariff bill is not a satisfactory one—in some ways as bad one way as the Republican tariff bill was the other; yet its passage created no panic, no depression, not even produced a scare in business circles and it was a step toward the right anyway.

The currency measure is not all that wise statesmen perhaps would have desired. But the fact that it was supported by almost the entire Democratic membership of the House, by practically thirty-four of the odd ninety Republicans, indicates that it has enough merit in it to make it possible for men of all political convictions to support it on the broadest grounds of patriotism.

Every intelligent, unbiased unprejudiced citizen of the country, who has followed President Wilson in his administration must admit that he has made good and has so far kept his pledges to the people. We may not all believe in his policies but most of us, we are sure, believe in the man.—Washington Observer (Progressive Party).

Believes in Wilson

Rev. J. T. Molloy is a missionary of the Presbyterian Church, stationed in Aguascalientes, Mexico. He is now in Texas at the close of a furlough. In a report to the Church Board of Missions he makes this significant remark:

"I meet Mexicans from our part of the country. I have a feeling that matters will clear up in Mexico soon. Wilson's policy is in a fair way to be a great success."

It is generally conceded by all who know the situation in foreign countries that the missionaries there are the most expert judges of conditions. Rev. Mr. Molloy's opinion is therefore of much value.

Of course this simply bears out the judgment of all men who judge this situation on its merits and not from the standpoint of partisan or any other prejudice. And equally of course it is all true because it is right. President Wilson has followed the only course that would have been right in this matter. He might have had war, it would have been easier for him to have allowed it, but it would have been terrible, and now it is unnecessary.

It would not be a bad idea at this time when we are celebrating the birth of the Prince of Peace to consider for a moment how far from peaceful would have been our conditions as a nation if we had had a less resolute or a less patient man in the Presidential chair. And we may be sure that having made his decision, and that decision squaring with the right, there will be no turning aside.—York Gazette.

A leading European financier says that, bad as the past year has been in Germany, 1914 is expected to be worse. The banking situation is discouraging. Loans are being refused on all sides. If this happened here the Republicans would know just what caused the trouble. They would trace everything back to President Wilson and the Democratic party, its tariff and its currency law. This easy explanation is not available in the case of Berlin, so commercial conditions are attributed to commercial causes and the trouble is charged to the overextension of German commerce on borrowed capital in past years.—Philadelphia Record.

If Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer heeds the wishes of a large army of Democrats and allows himself to stand as a candidate for the nomination for Governor next spring, he will enter the campaign with a valuable asset—the Ill-will of Gang newspapers or organs. On sheer merit alone Congressman Palmer has in a few short years become a figure of national importance through his efforts in behalf of the people in the halls of Congress. Gang leaders have learned to their regret that once Mr. Palmer has entered a fight he will stay in it to the finish. A strong man, the tool of no faction, is absolutely necessary for the fight for the elimination of crooked men from the government of Pennsylvania is to be successfully carried out. And to our way of thinking, Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer is about the right size.—Pottsville Standard.

Some of the railroad authorities are pretending to regret that an act passed at the last session of the Legislature gives them an excuse to refuse passes to their employees. It was pointed out by Hon. E. Lowry Humes when the bill was before the House what the effect would be, and he offered an amendment or a substitute which would have left no doubt as to their right to still grant passes to their employees. The man in charge of the bill refused to accept any change and presumably the law is what the railroad authorities wanted.—Meadville Messenger.

When the Carnegie mill shut down a few days ago there were many "I told you so's" among the calamity howlers but their joy was of very short duration, for before the week was out the plant was again running full, and the work under the \$300,000 appropriation for the Bessemer shops had been started—Greenville Progress.

Boss Barnes of New York, Ex-Congressman Watson of Indiana, he of unsavory connection with the Muller lobby exposures, took conspicuous parts in the Republican National Committee pow-wow at Washington. With such reformer as this precious pair at the helm of the good ship "Get Together" how can the followers of Armageddon resist the appeal to tumble in?—Avondale Herald.

Well Earned Vacation

President Wilson has started on his vacation. It is not a long one, as he plans it; but it is well earned.

He was elected Governor of the State of New Jersey in 1910. Since he assumed that office he has given his entire time to the public service. Now and then he has taken a "week's end" for relaxation; but no extended or, indeed, sufficient vacation.

What he has accomplished by this persistent devotion to work forms a page of current history. He lifted the State of New Jersey to a plane higher than it ever before occupied. When placed in the presidency, he set on foot and promoted to success the national policy to which his party was pledged.

Now he takes a vacation; it is permitted by the condition of the work for which he stands. He can let go the tiller of the ship of state for a brief period. May he enjoy the relaxation to which he is entitled, which he has so well earned.—York Gazette.

The Pittsburgh Gazette Times, that organ of reactionaries and the special interests as well as of the corrupt political machine of this State, says that the uncertainty of the new currency bill will in its operations prove serious to business. For twenty years this country has been existing under a currency law which has failed to meet the requirements of our complicated business situation. And for this period or for sixteen years of it the Republicans have attempted to pass some measure to give relief. Yet because of the lack of adequate currency, the country suffered from depressions and tight money markets. Now comes this ancient organ of privileges and says that the uncertainty of a new law, which was enacted by a Democratic Congress may prove serious to the business interests of the country. From this standpoint no changes would ever be made, no laws enacted because forsooth they would make conditions uncertain for a time.—York Gazette.

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While teaching school in Tennessee, I frequently saw phosphate mines and they reminded me of our state rock. Strange to say, they were often found under some old worn-out cotton field, showing that the soil will not stand for the absence of any of the thirteen plant foods; which recalls Ralph Trines expression, "In the degree that we work in conjunction with the Supreme Power, do we need the less to concern ourselves about results."

To buy expensive complete phosphate that contains nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, without knowing what the soil lacks, is to be likened to a hunter closing his eyes to shoot.

In Morrison's Cove, Dutch Corner, Snake Spring and Colerain Townships, Limestone soil, Mr. Mann, the natural soil surveyor, informed me that the battle should be waged for more phosphorus. Just what the soil of other townships is deficient in, is a question. Our State Collec-

tion

GRANGE TOPICS

Howard Cessna, Rainsburg—Critics, Growing Elements, Bacteria, Subsoils.

With but seven years experience as a farmer, I realize in trying to condense on paper, my impressions made from studying scientific farming, that I shall encounter two kinds of critics, namely: The fellow who shuts his eyes to what is called book farming, and the sensible hard-headed fellow who expects results before talk.

My first critic is easily disposed of. Unconsciously, he sooner or later follows in the footsteps of scientific farming. He will condemn, say the silo, for about ten years in the same spirit as anything else new, and, of a sudden up goes a silo; but his natural disposition as against anything that grandfather opposed, leaves him a foe to everything newly recommended.

He forgets that the late Prof. Knapp by getting out of the old rut, made it possible to grow four bales of cotton where one grew before, not only in this country but in China as well; that Prof. Campbell increased the yield of wheat 30,000,000 bushels in one year by his principle of dry farming in the west; that Prof. Hopkins purposely purchased the poorest farm in Illinois and by using ground limestone, and raw phosphate rock, harvested last year 35 bushels of wheat to the acre; and that Joe Wing by discarding his father's plan of farming has created such a stir that one day last summer 4,000 farmers assembled on his farm to witness results.

With our export trade of farm products, nearly a thing of the past, the free land of the west settled, the leading profession of the future is going to be the science of agriculture.

And it will not work ruin for any farmer to grasp the fact that for his dead fore-bearers to come back and see him picking green apples to perfect his fruit crop, using litmus paper to test the soil or inoculating a field by sprinkling dirt thereon from an adjoining field, would be sufficient cause for them to have him sent to an insane asylum.

It must not be inferred that the opponents to book farming are only the aged farmers, for frequently the most progressive, the quickest to take on the new in any community, is some gray-haired tiller of the soil whose worth to his fellow man can scarcely be estimated; though too frequently this appreciation is only mentioned at his funeral.

To the critic who wants results before talk, I would say as did once a friend reply to me, when I told him that I had so much fixing up on my own farm to do, that I was going to discontinue speech-making, trying to tell others what to do, until I turned the trick myself; said he, "Cessna, one of the office holders in this state, prominent as an agriculturist, has his farm in such shape that not a gate on the farm swings on its own hinges; he with similar lecturers draws a salary while you do not; and what they are permitted to do, surely you as a private citizen can do, so long as you try to practice what you advocate."

So with these apologies to any would-be critic, I submit the following: To grow corn, wheat, a blade of grass, a white oak tree, in fact any form of plant life, requires 13 elements of plant food. Nature furnishes 10 of these abundantly, they need not be mentioned as they will only confuse the thought I wish to impart. The three to obtain in the soil are nitrogen, phosphorus and potash.

Nature has wholly overlooked these for we are told in the average acre of ground there exist 3,000 pounds nitrogen, 2,000 pounds phosphorus and 30,000 pounds potash. Germany seems to have the only potash mines in the world and from there we get our supply; United States in return has the only phosphate mines; the great store-house for nitrogen is the air and as it is 10 pounds to the square inch on the ground and 50 miles high, it is estimated that 65,000 tons rest on each and every acre of ground. Phosphorus and potash costs about five cents per pound while nitrogen 30 cents per pound.

While teaching school in Tennessee, I frequently saw phosphate mines and they reminded me of our state rock. Strange to say, they were often found under some old worn-out cotton field, showing that the soil will not stand for the absence of any of the thirteen plant foods; which recalls Ralph Trines expression, "In the degree that we work in conjunction with the Supreme Power, do we need the less to concern ourselves about results."

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SERIOUS CATARRH
YIELDS TO HYOMEI

Do not let this serious disease extend along the delicate mucous membrane, gradually going from the nose to the throat, thence into the bronchial tubes and downward into the lungs.

There is no other treatment for catarrh that is like Hyomei or just as good. None can take its place, none give such quick, effective and sure relief and at so little cost—furthermore F. W. Jordan, Jr., will refund your money if you are not satisfied.

Begin using Hyomei now—today and see how quickly the droppings in the throat, the discharge from the nose, sniffing and all other symptoms of catarrh are overcome; and remember—no stomach drugging—you breathe it. The complete outfit containing inhaler and bottle of liquid costs but \$1.00. Extra bottles of liquid, if later needed, 50 cents.

Adv. Jan. 9-2t.

farm is on limestone soil and much of their experimental work does not apply to slate soil. If I lived on such soil, I should offer up a protest that would not end until the state extended its experiments on slate soil at least.

To sensibly apply one or more of these elements of plant food, occurred recently in our county. The State, in Sam Brown's orchard, applied nitrogen, phosphorus, (no potash) and increased the yield from 136 to 540 bushels of apples per acre as against same soil not treated.

But let us step out a little deeper into this thought. By taking up a handful of dirt, we have countless thousands of little living things invisible to the human eye, called bacteria. So important are these little toilers that should they go on a strike, the garners would indeed be empty and the world become as lifeless as the moon. With decaying matter this accomplishment is legion. To exclude light from a cesspool they will dispose all foreign matter and permit the water therefrom to run as pure as melted snow—a fact to be remembered by the farmer wishing the convenience of a toilet and bath room.

To the great delight of science not many years since, it was discovered that the bacteria or—let us say—little ants that aided the growth of certain crops, legumes, gathered nitrogen from the air and deposited it along the roots of the plant in the soil; these nitrogen gathering crops are clover, alfalfa, soy beans, cowpeas and hairy vetch. Moreover the farmer who grows these freely needs but to consider but two of the thirteen plant foods, viz: phosphorus and potash.

To the critic who wants results before talk, I would say as did once a friend reply to me, when I told him that I had so much fixing up on my own farm to do, that I was going to discontinue speech-making, trying to tell others what to do, until I turned the trick myself; said he, "Cessna, one of the office holders in this state, prominent as an agriculturist, has his farm in such shape that not a gate on the farm swings on its own hinges; he with similar lecturers draws a salary while you do not; and what they are permitted to do, surely you as a private citizen can do, so long as you try to practice what you advocate."

Among the leaders of the world in scientific farming, are Professor Hopkins and Joe Wing and these two things, ground limestone and phosphorus are what they generally supply. I predict in the next twenty years the American farmer will very materially reduce the annual \$100,000,000 phosphate bill and almost double the crop yield per acre.

Kansas not many years ago was selling bonds in New York City; today they are growing legume crops by the million acres and are buying bonds in Wall Street. No state in the nation surpasses her for general prosperity.

By the above plan of farming (robbing the air of nitrogen with legume crops and liming to make available potash) one ton of raw phosphate, price \$8, Prof. Hopkins claims will furnish as much necessary plant food as \$100 worth of complete phosphate. Raw phosphate rock for quick results should be either mixed with manure or applied as phosphoric acid.

At the late Grange picnic at Charlesville, we had with us the State soil expert, Mr. Kester. He was asked about ground limestone as compared with burned lime. Said he, "The ground limestone is by far the most economical plan of liming where the rock is near and by all means the safest, for in applying burned lime you are apt to destroy humus." And the word humus leads to another thought. Some writer last summer held that the power of humus to take moisture and hold it in the ground during a drought, was the Gettysburg thought for every farmer to get quickly into his thinking tank. It will hold the moisture 180 per cent, sand 25 per cent, and clay 50 per cent, in a drought humus will give up 25 per cent. of its moisture and under same conditions sand gives up 80 per cent. and clay 50 per cent. Under such conditions is it not possible for lack of humus to be the cause of clover not doing as well now as in the earlier days when our land was more virgin? Without cover crops, the eastern farmer, follow-

ing the old system of crop rotation is bound to lessen both phosphorus and humus. The value of humus is appreciated in the Old World. In some countries, leaves from the woods are collected; in China, which was farmed centuries before America was discovered, farmers have pits in which to collect decayed humus of every description, even the bodies of dead cats and dogs being utilized.

How different in this country? Two billion dollars' worth (or the value of one farm out of every twenty) of humus and fertilizer are annually allowed to wash out of the barnyards into the nearest creek. Some German expert tells us that barnyard liquid is worth \$7 a ton.

Begin using Hyomei now—today and see how quickly the droppings in the throat, the discharge from the nose, sniffing and all other symptoms of catarrh are overcome; and remember—no stomach drugging—you breathe it. The complete outfit containing inhaler and bottle of liquid costs but \$1.00. Extra bottles of liquid, if later needed, 50 cents.

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To prevent the surface from becoming compact, to enlarge the tumblers and thereby lessen the drawing power of capillary attraction is to retain the moisture in the soil; also every pound of dry matter in weeds destroyed conserves 30 pounds of water.

We all know that these are the prime causes for plowing corn, potatoes, etc.; and I give these in order that another door of science

Bedford Gazette

ESTABLISHED IN 1803

VICTOR E. P. BARKMAN
Editor and Publisher

The Gazette is the leading newspaper of Bedford County and its circulation is far ahead of any of its contemporaries. As an advertising medium it is one of the best in this part of the state.

Regular subscription price per year \$1.50, payable in advance. Card of Thanks, 50¢; Resolutions, \$1.00.

All communications should be addressed to Gazette Publishing Co., Bedford, Pa.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 16, 1914.

Surprised! Penrose has an opponent. How dare you Ainey? Your head will come off.

Joseph P. Gates, formerly of Hopewell Township, this county, but for years an employee of Departments at Harrisburg, has been dismissed by State Treasurer Young as not needed any more. Mr. Young is a Progressive and his election put Mr. Gates in bad since he has been a staunch reactionary and stand pat Republican. What Mr. Gates expects to do is not known but if he pulls the wires as well as he has there are other departments which play his game in which he may find lodging until next November when the whole bunch will be cleaned out. Democrats and Progressives are thinking strongly of taking charge at our State Capitol.

Woolen Goods Takes Tumble

Woolen fabrics were reduced in wholesale this last week due to the reduction in the tariff and the advent of foreign competition. It is reported that the consumer will not get the benefit of this reduction in price and if not Congress had better investigate this also.

Ten Thousand Reemployed

The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company has resumed operations and reemployed 10,000 men. This is another sign of business prosperity and stability. A very good feeling exists in the Pittsburgh district for a very prosperous year.

More Democrats Elected

Congressman James M. Curley was elected Mayor of Boston, Mass., by a majority of over 6,000. This is a four year term and the Democrats of Massachusetts hail this as a victory to uphold the policies of President Wilson.

TURN BACK ON FUSION

Leaders of Washington Party Advocate Middle-of-the-Road Policy.

Harrisburg, January 14.—A series of speeches in which William Flinn, Washington party national committeeman; Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota and Lex N. Mitchell of Punxsutawney declared that the Progressive party should not fuse on nominations this year, marked the opening session of the two-day conference of the Washington party today. About 400 men and women are here and tonight committees and chairmen of groups are in session discussing matters of party policy and preparing for adoption of declarations of principles tomorrow.

The first meeting was marked by considerable enthusiasm over the name of Colonel Roosevelt and declarations against fusion. It began with a meeting of the state committee during which William Flinn presented a draft of rules for the party and made a speech declaring that the party should make its own nominations and finance its campaigns from the contributions of its members. He announced that Colonel Roosevelt would make speeches in the state during the campaign and urge that nothing be done in the way of nominations that would "embarrass" him.

The Senator scored legislators for failing to pass bills urged by the party and said that while he considered the party enrollment act an outrage, yet he found it had its compensations, because it enabled the leaders to find out the militants.

State Chairman A. Nevin Detrich called the meeting to order and Lex N. Mitchell of Jefferson County was elected chairman of the conference. The woman's auxiliary committee was announced as Mrs. Mary E. Mumford and Miss Mary H. Ingham, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. L. Stewart, South Bethlehem; Mrs. N. H. Muhlenberg, Reading; Mrs. E. W. Biddle, Carlisle; Miss Jean Brumm, Minersville; Miss Jane E. Pressley, Erie; Mrs. Mary Flinn and Miss May L. Allen, Pittsburgh. The speakers referred to woman's suffrage and a declaration in its favor is expected.

When the conference was organized, H. D. W. English, Allegheny, and Miss Kate A. Chapman, Lackawanna, were elected vice chairmen, and B. F. Madore, Bedford, secretary. "I meet the conference was unusual in its composition, as it began with a prayer by H. J. Coffee, Pittsburgh, and Wilson's notes of the state committee were read at length.

It is general that the legislative committee sat until the evening discussing resolutions to be submitted to the conference to-morrow. A number of suggestions were made and prominent Washington party men appeared before the committee to give their views. The sentiment appears to be toward a resolution against fusion.

The women's auxiliary committee planned its work for the campaign. It is the idea to form similar committees throughout districts in the state and to aid in the campaign. Mrs. B. F. Madore was chosen chairman of the auxiliary and Mrs. Muhlenberg secretary. State Chairman Detrich outlined the work the committee could do.

Pleasant Evening

The following persons spent a pleasant time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Souser of Napier recently in honor of the former's 65th birthday: Rev. J. R. Melroy, wife and daughters of Wolfsburg, John Horner, wife and sons and T. R. Studebaker and children of Point, A. C. Faupel, wife and children of Pensyl Hollow, W. S. Suter, wife and children, J. E. Cook, wife and children, J. M. Souser, wife and daughter, Henderson Souser, Jacob Shull, wife and son, W. W. Debaugh, wife and daughter, George Pensyl and wife, Misses Chamberlain and Rock, Mrs. Harry Culp, Harrison, Debaugh and S. Stuckey, wife and children of Napier; Ross Mullin, wife and sons, Mrs. J. M. Gump and R. C. Brode, wife and daughters of Mann's Choice.

The evening was spent pleasantly in social conversation. A fine lunch was served.

Action as to Ridges

At a meeting held recently between the trustees of the Church of God at Saxton and Charles Rickard the following action was taken:

"A union Sunday School shall be held each Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Charles Rickard to have privilege of preaching at the Ridges on Saturdays and Sundays when not conflicting with appointments of the pastor of the Church of God. No other minister shall fill pulpit unless permission be first obtained from the trustees of the Saxton Church of God, in whose charge the East Pennsylvania Eldership has placed the building. Running expenses in every particular to be shared by each party." E. E. Weaver, D. F. Weaver, G. B. Putt, Trustees.

Rev. F. W. McGuire, the pastor, will preach at the Ridges, January 25, at 2:30 p.m.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Church of God at Saxton will serve a dinner in Weaver's Hall next Saturday in connection with the regular market.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. Adv.

Criminals of Manila.

"Criminals are practically unknown in Manila," observed an official of that city. "I mean by this that there is no criminal class in the islands, as there is in European countries and in the United States. The yeggman, the professional pickpocket and sneak thief do not exist there. Of course we have to deal with high crimes and there are a considerable number of murders. Doubtless this is due to the merciful temperament of the people. The Filipinos are much like the Spaniards. They are easily angered and commit murder in a moment of passion. The spirit of revenge also is pronounced among the Filipinos. I have found that most of the murders committed are traceable to that old motive—the eternal triangle. I don't recall any murders in the Philippines that were not deny his ability. For a long while I was dropped out of practice almost entirely. But gradually other doctors got into the habit of calling me in for consultation and recommending patients to me in cases coming within my special province, and at the end of about five years I found myself again making a living. In ten years I stood at the head of my profession in the city in which I practiced.

This time I made up my mind to stand my ground. If I fled from the tongues of the laity I would not be worthy of a place in the profession. After all, whatever success a physician attains, his real intrinsic standing is fixed by his fellow workers. They may not agree with him, but they will not deny his ability. For a long while I was dropped out of practice almost entirely. But gradually other doctors got into the habit of calling me in for consultation and recommending patients to me in cases coming within my special province, and at the end of about five years I found myself again making a living. In ten years I stood at the head of my profession in the city in which I practiced.

But by this time my work as a general practitioner had given way to surgery. There were but few recognized surgeons in the place, and this was of great advantage to me.

One would suppose that a woman who had been indignant at my calling

a case of diphtheria one of sore throat and in consequence had ruined my practice for several years would never again have any use for my services.

But the child upon whom I was supposed to have made such a blunder, when twelve or thirteen years of age, contracted a bad case of appendicitis.

An operation was considered necessary by the family physician. He was not a surgeon and would not operate himself.

When the mother asked him to nominate a surgeon for the case he recommended me.

Meanwhile the tongues she had set wagging to my discredit had gradually got to swinging in my favor. The estimate of my coworkers in the profession, together with the testimony of patients I had helped, had reached the lady's ears, and, although she still believed that at the time I treated her child I didn't know a case of diphtheria from sore throat, affected by the praise of me she heard, she greatly desired that I should perform an operation involving life or death upon her son.

A physician as such should have no accounts to settle with those who have injured him. I undertook the service required of me with no more feeling than if I had never known her or her child. But her former error forced her on the second occasion to hear the truth.

When the operation had been performed—and while performing it I forgot whose case it was—and the mother asked me if her boy would live I replied,

"Do you wish me to speak plainly?"

"Yes," she faltered. "Tell me the worst. What chance is there for him to recover?"

"To the best of my belief, one in ten."

But the boy recovered.

Soothing the Bride.

"I told Maud that Jack was simply crazy to marry her, and she took offense."

"Why was that?"

"Don't know, unless it was that when I said it they had just been married."—Boston Transcript

Whips at Weddings.

At Swedish weddings among the middle and lower classes the bridegroom carries a whip. This is an emblem of his authority in the domestic circle.

If people censure you unjustly try to feel as charitable toward them as you would if they praised you too highly.

Humorist Her Strong Point.

When W. G. Willesden (Eng.) rate-collector told the magistrate that a defaulter laughed at him, the defendant—a woman—replied: "Quite untrue. I never, in any circumstances, laugh."

A Doctor's Story

By H. SANBORN BROWN

When I began to practice medicine I was inclined to give my patients a diagnosis of their cases, but when I had been defeated in a number of errors I found what reputation I had gained as one of those frank, outspoken doctors, with no pretense about him, gone. That I had diagnosed whooping cough as a bad cold and measles as eczema, with a number of other blunders, got abroad, my practice dropped away, and I was obliged to pull up stakes and begin over again in another locality.

In my new field I looked wise and said nothing, or if I did say anything it was that the case had not sufficiently developed to admit of diagnosis. This would have done very well had I stuck to it stoically. Unfortunately, patients or those interested in them used at times to be buoyed. This fact got me into trouble again. Called in to see a little child who showed plainly the symptoms of diphtheria, when I looked into the mother's eager, questioning eyes I had the heart to tell her of her darling's danger, so I told her it was a case of sore throat.

All went well with the child, and the diphtheritic membrane in the throat was breaking down when the child's grandmother came to the house. The old woman had seen a case of diphtheria and on looking into the throat saw that which she recognized.

"Heavens!" she exclaimed to the mother, "the child has diphtheria!" The mother fainted. The grandmother ran to the telephone and, ignoring me, called on one of my fellow practitioners to come in hot haste. He at once pronounced the case one of diphtheria, but, learning that I was treating it, returned to his office and called me up by telephone. I explained the matter; but, realizing that I had lost the confidence of the family in question, I begged him to take up the case where I had left off and finish it. He did so, and the child, who was already nearly well, recovered.

That young mother soon knocked my practice into smithereens by telling every one of her acquaintances that I didn't know a case of diphtheria from one of sore throat.

Considering that my crime had really been nothing more than a tenderness of heart, this was hard to bear. Women are apt to accept statements without question, and I was tabooed without an opportunity for defense. The husband of the lady in question asked me about the matter and when I explained it tried to pacify his wife. But no such excuse would be accepted by her. "Any doctor not fit to treat a cat could get off with such an excuse as that," she said.

This time I made up my mind to stand my ground. If I fled from the tongues of the laity I would not be worthy of a place in the profession. After all, whatever success a physician attains, his real intrinsic standing is fixed by his fellow workers. They may not agree with him, but they will not deny his ability. For a long while I was dropped out of practice almost entirely. But gradually other doctors got into the habit of calling me in for consultation and recommending patients to me in cases coming within my special province, and at the end of about five years I found myself again making a living. In ten years I stood at the head of my profession in the city in which I practiced.

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Sale Closes Saturday Night, Jan. 24th.

Hoffman's Metropolitan Clothing and Shoe House

BEDFORD, PA.

Offers you the best Clothes, Shoes, Hats and Caps, and everything else in the store for less than Half the Original Price. Think what a Saving this means to you. Here are a few sample prices. By them you can judge how everything else is being sold.

Women's \$5 Rain Coats	\$1.98
Men's \$9.50 Overcoats	\$4.46
Boys' \$5 to \$6.50 Suits	\$2.98
Women's Silk Petticoats	98c
Girls' \$4 to \$6.50 Coats	\$2.97
Women's \$10 and \$12.50 Coats	\$3.98
Men's \$10 & \$12.50 Suits	\$4.98

Men's Wool Underwear	44c
Women's 35 & 50c Underwear	18c
10c Handkerchiefs, only	03c
10c Canvas Gloves, only	05c
Men's 10c Heavy Socks	04c
\$1.50 Umbrellas, only	49c
Men's \$6.50 Rain Coats	\$2.98

And lots of other Bargains besides these.

Don't waste any time. Come now while selections are good. You'll positively save half on your purchases here in this sale. Follow the hundreds who come here every day. Come at once to this BIG SALE.

Hoffman's Store

BEDFORD, PENNA.

POLITICAL POINTERS
(Continued From Second Page.)

The Republicans say that they will make a fight for the next National House of Representatives. They figure on making a contest in 166 close districts that were carried by the Democrats in 1912. Our Republican friends have apparently overlooked the fact that many of their members were elected by narrow margins and that they will have to fight to retain these districts. Another thing they have overlooked is the fact that most of the Congressional nominations were made by the Republicans before the split in the party developed and in a majority of the cases the Republican and Progressive candidates were the same men. Next year, however, there will be a division for the Progressives will make a fight in every Congressional district in the nation. But, most important of all, what do our Republican friends think the Democrats of the 166 close districts will be doing while the Republicans are making a fight to elect their candidates?—Allentown Democrat.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels told some plain, unvarnished truths about the "reactionaries" who think to weaken the advocacy of progressive measures by declaring they are the products of "hysteria," in an address at the dinner of the North Carolina Society of New York. The real trouble, as he pointed out, is that the so-called "hysteria" hurts certain selfish interests that have long been used to having their own way and now find it increasingly difficult for the classes to exploit the masses as they did in the "good old days." The real "hysteria," he showed, are "the people who are guarding special privilege and are seeing the castles built by privilege tumble down about their heads." The things said by Mr. Daniels, who was a working newspaper man before he became managing editor of the Navy Department, are not relished in certain restricted quarters, where the truth is quoted below par, but in the country at large his frank and fearless statement of facts is recognized and welcomed at its real value.—*Appleton Herald*.

Washington, D. C., January 2.—"Business is sure to increase with leaps and bounds; a period of prosperity is inevitable, because the Democratic party has fulfilled its obligations, and kept the faith, in passing a real tariff and currency bill," so declared Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer and Congressman Underwood, the two leaders of the Democratic party in the House of Representatives.

Commenting upon the currency bill among things Congressman Palmer said that it is the best measure of its kind which has been written upon the statute books since this government began.

"It is also a most striking evidence," he added, "of the high patriotic purpose and unswerving fidelity to party pledges upon the part of the leader of the party in power, the President of the United States. When he became a candidate he promised this boom to the American people,

he as the high and great satis-

man, knowing that his party has

lived him loyally in the redemp-

tion of that pledge.

"And I am particularly happy to believe that it is the last and absolutely final refutation of the time-worn slander that the Democratic party is a party of criticism and negation without constructive ability.

"I believe that this bill will do much to avert industrial and financial panics. It will give every business man who has an asset of value to secure the credit in a competitive market. Competition will not be all in front of the counter, but we will have competition behind the counter amongst the banks as well.

He also says that a reduction in the amount of reserve required to be kept by the member banks will prove most beneficial to the country. Mr. Palmer contended that the credit which the bank can extend is measured by the amount of demand liabilities, and the amount of demand liabilities in any system where a percentage of liabilities is required by a law to be kept as a reserve is irrevocably bound by the reserve it must keep.

By the reduction of the required amount in the bill the amount of new credit which may be extended to business will be very considerable, so that we will have a guarantee of times of prosperity, of promotion and advancement of productions in all lines of business endeavor in the country.—*Scranton Times*.

Here is an item from the Kansas City Times which, distressing as it is, will, we feel sure, bring joy and comfort to many Republican contemporaries now in a despondent mood:

"The matter of furnishing work for the many idle men in Kansas City, which has been under consideration by a joint committee of the Board of Trade and the City Council, is yet to be settled. The committee reported yesterday that it could reach no agreement covering a practical plan."

We had almost forgotten to say that the heading over this bit of news is, "In Kansas City Forty Years Ago," and that the item first appeared on December 24, 1873. That was during the Republican administration of General U. S. Grant, when the business of the country was prostrated by the great panic of 1873. Those were hard times, indeed. A reminiscent New York stockholder has recently recalled the fact that, in the absence of practically all Stock Exchange dealing, he and several of his associates were then reduced to the extremity of book canvassing to make a living.

And then there was the panic of 1907 during the administration of that great and good protectionist and Republican, Theodore Roosevelt. Who can deny that when it comes to panics the G. O. P. has the Democratic beaten at least ten miles, as in everything? Truly those were the happy days—of failure, ruin and calamity. In comparison this Democratic era of tariff and currency reform and normal trade is poor stuff indeed.—*Philadelphia Record*.

A Gambler Prince
By DONALD CHAMBERLIN

This is a true story.

"Francois Blanc," said the judge,

"what have you to say why sentence

should not be passed upon you?"

"Nothing."

"I regret that the inadequacy of the law compels me to let you off with a nominal punishment. You corrupted the young men in the telegraph office to publish false news from the Stock Exchange in Paris to enable you to make money by buying or selling securities, an offense which should give you not less than ten years in prison. I sentence you to serve seven months in jail, being the longest term I can give you for your crime."

Francois Blanc bowed his head and was marched away. When his term of service had passed he came out of jail with \$20,000 to his credit in bank.

Right under the nose of the judge who had convicted him he established a casino in Homburg, which was really a gambling house. He made money, but a prejudice against gambling was growing in Germany, and he feared the time would come when laws would be passed that would ruin his business.

M. Blanc looked up rather than down. He aspired to run his gambling business in a country where he could so influence the laws that none would be made to interfere with his method of enriching himself. So he looked about him. In Europe there are a number of small kingdoms, principalities, dukedoms, that have been independent so long that none of the great powers have the hardihood to absorb them. Blanc found a little principality containing a few square miles only that seemed ripe for what he intended. What the powers dare not absorb by the bayonet he resolved to absorb by undermining with gold.

The ruler of this principality had descended from one of the oldest royal families in Europe, but he had nothing but his pedigree. He held a court. It is true, but his courtiers were those who served without salaries and were able occasionally to lend the sovereign money. In order to recoup he sold a concession in his principality to two men, who bought it with the intention of opening a gambling house on the territory conceded. They built a casino and began operations, but the prince wanted all their profits, and they became discouraged.

Francois Blanc, learning of this concession and the condition of its owners, bought it from them and, closing out his casino at Homburg, built a costly one on the new site, laid out splendid gardens—in short, expended several millions with a view to making his place attractive. Fortunately for him the time was ripe for such an investment. For many years Baden Baden in Germany had been the fashionable gambling center of Europe, where every one from royalty to commoner gave way to the passion of gambling. Baden Baden was now no longer such a resort, and Blanc aimed to make his concession what Baden Baden had been.

In this he succeeded. The gambling mania of Europe was all made to pour gold into Francois Blanc's pocket. Kings and queens, princes and princesses, dukes and duchesses, came and made it fashionable, to be followed by every one who had a franc to spend and a franc to risk. The sovereign had all the money he wanted to spend, and his court, if not numerous, were at least well dressed and were not called upon to lend the prince money. But while he held the empty title of ruler of the principality Francois Blanc was the real governor.

The prince died and left his inheritance to his son. The new sovereign proved himself really nothing more than a silent junior partner in a gambling establishment, and there was nothing for him to do but remain as he was, so he renewed the concession for a term of fifty years for \$5,000,000, a sum that Francois Blanc could well afford to pay since he made it in a single year. He could afford to do more than this. He furnished all the money necessary to run the government, including official salaries.

One storm arose on the gambler sovereign's path, but he weathered it. The prince's neighbors, not relishing a gambling principality so near them, endeavored to induce one of the powers on which it bordered to take steps to prohibit it. In addition, the prince's subjects became dissatisfied at paying taxes to a prince who had such an enormous revenue. At Blanc's request the sovereign abolished all taxes, and Blanc paid them.

This was the last bite in the loaf the gambler devoured. The prince, the principality and lastly the subjects passed into his capacious maw, for when a citizen sells his citizenship the buyer becomes its owner.

Francois Blanc accumulated a fortune equal to some of the largest in America, and, if he was only a prince in a financial way, he married his daughters to princes.

The principality that forms the subject of this narrative lies on the north shore of the Mediterranean and is called Monaco. It is divided into three parts, one of which is Monte Carlo. It is on this portion that all Europe, persons from all parts of the world, assemble to "buck the tiger."

If the present Prince of Monaco derives an income from a concession to a gambler he is personally far above the gambling business. He is a scientist and has made some valuable contributions to scientific lore.

Our Query and Reply Department

Can you give the ratio of population to representation or number of inhabitants to a congressman by each appointment from the beginning of the government?

Under the census of 1790 the ratio was 33,000; in 1800 the same; in 1810 it was 35,000; in 1820 it was 40,000; in 1830 47,000; in 1840 70,650; in 1850 93,423; in 1860 127,881; in 1870 131,425; in 1880 151,911; in 1890 173,901; in 1900 184,182; in 1910 211,877.

How many men were hanged as a result of the John Brown raid in 1860?

Seven were hanged—John Brown himself and six others.

Please state the exact length of the Panama canal; also its width and depth. What is the size of the locks and how many are there?

Length from Atlantic shore line to Pacific shore line, forty miles; width at bottom varies from 300 to 500 feet; minimum depth, forty-one feet. There are six double locks, each 1,000 feet long and 110 feet wide.

Is it true that the body of old John Brown, celebrated in song and story, was for several years in the possession of a doctor?

Not the body of old John Brown, but that of one of his sons. Two of his sons were killed in the attack at Harper's Ferry in 1859, and a few years later during the war, the remains of one of them, which had been preserved in a medical college at Winchester, Va., came into the possession of a Dr. Johnson of Martinsville, Ind., surgeon of an Indiana regiment, and he took the skeleton home with him and kept it several years. In the fall of 1882 John Brown, Jr., a surviving son of old John Brown, went to Martinsville and identified the remains as those of Watson Brown, one of the two brothers who were killed at Harper's Ferry, and the remains were delivered to him and taken for burial alongside the grave of the father at North Elba, N. Y.

What was the popular and the electoral vote for and against President Hayes in the Hayes-Tilden contest of 1876?

The official returns of the popular vote give Tilden 4,254,757 and Hayes 4,033,950. The dispute that followed ended by the electoral commission giving Hayes 185 electoral votes and Tilden 184.

Will you kindly state whether or not Helen Keller is deaf?

Yes, deaf, dumb and blind.

Of what does the science of economics consist?

The science that investigates the conditions and laws affecting the production, distribution and consumption of wealth or the material means of satisfying human desires and applying them to the problem of government.

FARMERS' TRAIN COMING

R. R. Co. Sending Agricultural Experts Over Bedford Division.

Announcement has been made by F. P. Abercrombie, acting superintendent of the Bedford Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that Agricultural Exhibit Car 3240 and Dairy Exhibit car 3241 will be exhibited at different stations on this division from February 2 to 19 inclusive. The cars will stay two days at each station.

The schedule is: Monday and Tuesday, February 2 and 3, Claysburg; Wednesday and Thursday, February 4 and 5, Osterburg; Friday and Saturday, February 6 and 7, Cessna; Monday and Tuesday, February 9 and 10, Bedford; Wednesday and Thursday, February 11 and 12, Mann's Choice; Friday and Saturday, February 13 and 14, Buffalo Mills; Monday and Tuesday, February 16 and 17, Hyndman; Wednesday and Thursday, February 18 and 19, Cumberland.

Car 3240 will be in charge of W. R. McKnight, assistant agriculturist, and Car 3241 will be in charge of W. W. Rees, clerk milk department. These cars will be placed for occupancy at the points stated in as quiet and convenient a location as possible, so they can be visited during the day and evening by interested persons.

Deeds Recorded

Michael S. Pote to Juniata Ganister Company, tract in Bloomfield; \$100.

Hannah M. Laher et al. to Howard H. Clark, lot in Everett; \$1,500.

Frank Carroll to George Welch, tract in Kimmel; \$25.

Barbara Ann Eichelberger to Mary Jane Chisholm, tract in Broad Top; \$225.

Rebecca V. Barney to Emanuel Dicht, lot in Clearville; \$200.

Irvin Arnold to Charles S. Dwyer, lot in Hyndman; \$1,500.

Howard H. Clark to George W. Welsh, lot in West Providence; \$470.

Eliza McElfish to Samuel Pennell, 104 acres, 91 perches in West Prov-



SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson III.—First Quarter, For Jan. 18, 1914.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Luke x, 25-37. Memory Verse, 25—Golden Text, Mark xii, 31—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The terms simply indicate different scales of grading or measuring. The Fahrenheit thermometer, so named from Gabriel Fahrenheit (1686-1736), a German scientist, who invented it, places zero 32 degrees below the freezing point of water, and divides the interval between the freezing and boiling points into 180 parts. The centigrade calls the freezing point of water zero and divides the interval between freezing and boiling points into 100 parts. The interval between freezing and boiling points is, of course, the same, but the Fahrenheit thermometer divides it into 180 degrees and the centigrade into 100 degrees, while the centigrade calls the freezing point zero and the Fahrenheit places zero 32 degrees below freezing. To reduce degrees Fahrenheit to degrees centigrade subtract 32 degrees and multiply by 5/9; to reduce degrees centigrade to degrees Fahrenheit multiply by 9/5 and add 32 degrees.

The record of the good Samaritan is found only here, but the question with which the lesson opens, "What shall I do to inherit eternal life?" is found also in chapter xviii, 18, and the parallel passages in Matt. xix, 16; Mark x, 17.

Both in this lesson and in the story of the rich young ruler our Lord directed them to the law, for there can be no life eternal without the conviction of sin. He came not to call the righteous, those who think they are righteous, but sinners to repentance (Matt. ix, 13).

The only Saviour revealed in Scripture is a Saviour for sinners, one who came to save lost people. There have been, and always are, those who go about to establish their own righteousness, being ignorant of the righteousness of God (Rom. x, 3). That which is necessary to enter the kingdom is the perfect righteousness of a perfect law, as explained by our Lord in what is called the Sermon on the Mount. No man ever had of himself such a righteousness; the Lord Jesus Christ alone fulfilled every jot and tittle of the law (Matt. v, 18), and when any one pleads guilty and comes to Him and receives Him, they have in Him an absolutely perfect righteousness which God has accepted.

That the law cannot save, but only convicts of sin. See Rom. iii, 19, 20; Gal. iii, 21, 22. That Christ bare our sins and is made unto us righteousness. See II Cor. v, 21; I Cor. i, 30; Rom. x, 4. "What is written? How readest thou?" (verse 26) are two questions of the utmost importance. That which is written by the Holy Spirit is forever settled in heaven (Ps. cxix, 89), and we are to receive it as little child would, believing every word, seeing everywhere Him of whom Moses in the law and the prophets did write. Jesus of Nazareth (John i, 45; Luke xxiv, 27, 44).

When Philip was asked to explain the Scripture to the treasurer of Queen Candace he began at the same Scripture and preached unto him, Jesus (Acts viii, 35), and so it should be always. From Gen. i, 1 to Rev. xxii, 21, we must see Jesus Christ, Creator, Redeemer, Judge, our great High Priest, the coming King, and to anointing eyes He may be as plainly seen in the first verse as the last.

The lawyer was cornered, as we say, and would fain justify himself, like those in Luke xv, 15. It is more flattering to self to be praised rather than condemned. It is the manner of men to seek praise one of another, to desire the good opinion of men rather than the approval of God, but the word of God never flatters any mere man, it always condemns him and points him to the only perfect man, Christ Jesus.

The lawyer's question, "Who is my neighbor?" is answered by our Lord's story of the good Samaritan, who is none other than Himself. The man from Jerusalem, city of peace, to Jericho, the condemned city (Jos. vi, 26), may represent the down grade of all mankind.

The thieves suggest the devil and his demons, and demon possessed men and women, whose business it is to steal and to kill and to destroy (John x, 10).

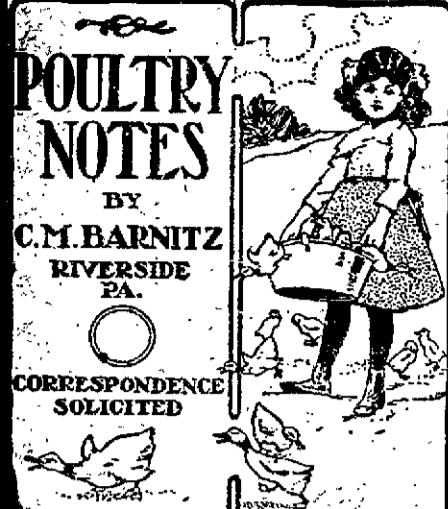
The priest and Levite who passed by on the other side represent the utter inability of the law or ordinances or any form of religiousness to help the sinner who is not only half dead, but wholly dead in trespasses and sins (Eph. ii, 1-3). The conduct of the Samaritan has at least seven distinct points—came where he was, had compassion, bound up his wounds, poured oil and wine, set him on his own beast, brought him to an inn, took care of him.

The Lord Jesus came where we were, came from heaven to earth to save us, became sin for us, died in our stead. Our condition is described in Isa. i, 6, as having no soundness, but wounds, bruises and putrefying sores, which have not been closed and bound up nor mollified with ointment or salve.

We have recently noticed the compassion of Christ upon the shepherdless multitudes (Matt. ix, 26), and it is often mentioned. He puts us in His place. He took ours that we might take His, and by faith in Him we are made accepted in the Beloved and stand complete in Him (Eph. i, 6, 7; Col. ii, 10). Having redeemed us, He takes care of us all the way home, urging us not to be anxious, for our Heavenly Father knoweth all our need, and teaching us to cast all our care upon Him, for He careth for us.

We have found rich spiritual instruction in the story, but the lawyer saw simply the unkindness of two and the kindness of the third and was asked to decide which was a neighbor to the man in trouble. The reply was easy. "He that shewed mercy on him." The Saviour's application was, "Go and do thou likewise." Compare His "This do and thou shalt live" of verse 28. Why this repeated "do?"

To prove him guilty as a breaker of the law, for he manifested no love to Jesus when he came to Him to tempt Him, neither had he proved himself any kind of a neighbor, for there was no mercy in his conduct toward Jesus.</



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INTERNAL POULTRY PARASITES. Poultry sure have their troubles, for they not only have lice, mites, fleas and ticks crawling, biting and scratching their exterior, but their interior oft the habitat of round worms, tapeworms and thorn headed worms. These are found encysted in wing, hanging, floating or in winging masses in the esophagus, crop, ventriculus (stomach), gizzard, intestines, caecum and mesentery. The shortest worm is the Echimyiale rosseteri (one-sixteenth of an inch long, one one-hundredth of an inch wide); and the longest is the Davainea

BUCKWHEAT AS HEN FOOD.

We have often heard buckwheat bragged up as a great egg maker and have known fanciers to make it their staple grain for winter and summer feeding under this erroneous impression. But analysis proves otherwise, for it shows that buckwheat contains only 7.7 per cent protein and 53.3 per cent carbohydrates, or fattener, not egg-maker.

People seldom eat buckwheat cakes in summer. They are too heating, and if eaten by men or hen winter is the season when they hit the spot. Buckwheat, like corn, is good for finishing poultry for market, but, if fed in quantity to layers it makes them overfat and makes the pale yolk.

In England, France and Belgium it is much used in finishing fowls. It is hulled and ground and with barley, oats and millet is fed in troughs or used in the cramping machine.

This gives the white fleshed, white fatted poultry, so popular in European markets; but Americans demand the yellow butter ball birds, and these are only made of the yellow legged birds, like Rocks, Reds and Dotties, finished to a delectable golden tinge with corn-meal.

The large percentage of dry matter buckwheat contains is mostly made up of the tough brown shell that covers it, and to feed in quantity this shell is a tax on the digestive system.

It is all right to feed a little for variety, but fowls are frequently slow learning to eat it, as if instinct tells them there isn't enough in the big hull for the trouble to grind it.

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

Falls Creek, Pa., has a pig that has been trained to gather the eggs and carry them into the house and lay them at the feet of his mistress one by one. This is sure some pig tale and almost equals the feats of the Chinese gold storage hogs.

Colonel Roosevelt recently ordered a pen of Silver Laced Wyandottes from a fancier of Waterloo, N. Y. He will breed this beautiful variety at Sagamore Hill. We welcome him to the clan of chicken crafts and hope he doesn't meet a Waterloo in breeding this variety, so difficult to breed, true to feather markings.

When Mrs. Everett of North Attleboro, Mass., went out to her hen yard she found a thief had stolen thirty-five Buff Orpington hens. The thief was captured and got a term in the penitentiary for the trick. There was satisfaction in seeing the criminal go to jail, but that didn't bring the birds back.

Some of our state poultry experts deserve the criticism they get. They spend most of their time in the experiment station laboratories searching for microbes and striving to solve mysteries which have little to do with promoting poultry and do not get out into their states to learn actual conditions and, what is necessary, to increase poultry products and profits.

Occasionally a hen will get to monkeying with a bee and get stung. Her head will puff up, and if her owner doesn't remember that a hen, unlike some humans, can't get swelled head in ten minutes he will think she has a well developed case of roup. The swelling will half blind the hen for a day, but next morning she will be ready to tackle another eye bunger.

The Wabash railroad recently issued a circular on the poultry industry of Missouri stating that the last census showed receipts amounting to \$50,818,455, a crop return larger than wheat, oats, hay, hogs, sheep, exceeding every other farm crop but corn. The railroads are gradually falling into line for the promotion of the different branches of agriculture, a proceeding which would certainly make our great grandfathers sit up and take notice.

Some folks are astonished at the quick death of little quacks. One minute they will be well and lively; next minute they lie on the grass dead as a doornail. What did it? They monkeyed with a honeybee, swallowed it, it stung them in the throat, throat closed by swelling, and they choked to death.

The food research laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry is to be removed from Nashville, Tenn., to Sedalia, Mo. It is under Dr. Mary E. Pennington and Professor H. C. Pierce, and its work consists of studying the market of eggs and poultry from producer to consumer. It is estimated that \$3,000,000 per year is lost by the farmers of Missouri on bad eggs, and it is expected that these experts by their investigations will soon put the egg producers wise.

DON'TS. Don't be a fossil. To be a Rip Van Winkle is a poor business wrinkle.

Don't let business burdens mar your home life. Every business man has responsibilities to meet; so keep sweet.

Don't cry when egg prices go down. Preserve cheap eggs in water glass and sell at a profit when eggs go up.

Don't think it's too much trouble to candle eggs for market. You should not feel satisfied unless you positively know that every egg you sell is perfectly fresh. Then don't forget, also, that to sell a rot or spot for food is against the law.

Don't antagonize your market. Try to raise just what your market calls for, and if you can create a demand for something new that's a specialty with you.

C. M. Barnitz.

Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

THROWING A FIT.

pools and eat on ground poisoned with filth, and scratch in droppings and manure piles.

The fowls lose appetite, become emaciated, dull, quit foraging, have fits, stiff joints, diarrhea, and worms and blood appears in droppings.

As a remedy remove all droppings and disinfect thoroughly. Quarantine victims. Feed mash fragrant with garlic or turpentine. One to three tea-spoonfuls turpentine, according to age of fowl, and equal parts olive oil passed to crop through tube is fine and does quick work.

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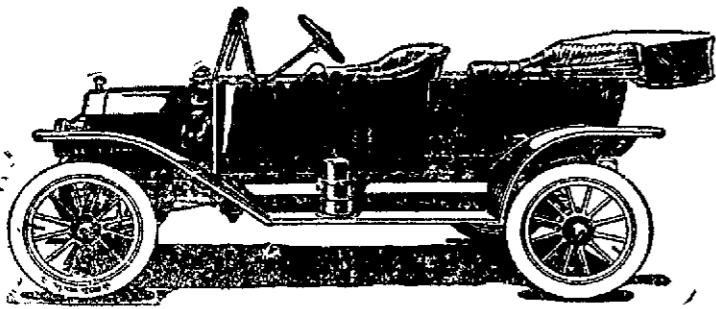
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The Universal Car

Gift--Why not a Ford? You couldn't make a better gift to the whole family. It's a pleasure car--a business car--an all around, servicable car. It's the family car the world over. Drive yours home today.

Going up--the number of Fords in world-wide service. Going down--the cost of motor car transportation. More than three hundred fifty-five thousand Fords now in use are keeping transportation cost at a minimum the world over.

Count the cost--and you'll buy a Ford. Big production centered on one model keeps its first cost lowest. Light weight and unequaled strength makes its upkeep most economical. If you count the cost you'll buy a FORD.

Five hundred dollars is the price of the new Runabout.

The touring car five fifty f. o. b. Detroit, complete with equipment.

Get catalogue and particulars from

L. D. BLACKWELDER
Bedford Garage Agent Bedford, Pa.

RUGS

Will you send away for your Rugs when you can buy them for less at home? Largest assortment of patterns and sizes kept in stock in Central Penna. at PATE'S RUG STORE

We Sell For LESS CASH
One Price to All.

SALE REGISTER
1 persons having sale bills printed in this office get a free notice in the register. This is worth seven times the price of the bills.

Thursday, January 29, at one o'clock p. m., W. F. Ickes, administrator of the late J. Frank Diehl, will follow the personal property in the premises in Harrison Township. Two horses, cow, young cat, sow, sheep, 2-horse wagon, farm implements, harness, household goods and many other

Decision Day
Church of God held Decision January 11. Three regular services were held, the pastor, F. W. McGuire, preaching the service. All services were attended. At the evening service the house was filled. The pastor ended the right hand of fellowship in the persons before the sermon after the sermon as many more attended themselves for prayer. Services will continue all week, ending next Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Preaching at noon at 2:30 p. m.

Apple Packing Instruction
The Department of Horticulture, Pennsylvania State College, State College, will conduct an apple packing school in connection with the Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania at their annual meeting January 20-22, at York. Practice both in box and barrel will be given all interested parties. All parties interested in packing apples can secure instruction practice at the packing room, York, during the days of state meetings.

Chellsburg M. E. Charge
M. C. Flegal, Pastor
January 18—Mann's Service 10:30 a. m. Buffet Service 7:30 p. m.

NOTICE

Letting of Road Contract. The Supervisors of Broad Top Township will, until 2 p. m., March 7, 1914, receive sealed proposals for a contract to build that part of a public road which lies in said Township, as lately laid out and ordered by the Court, in No. 1, April Sessions, 1911, to be opened, between what is known as the "Burket Farm," on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River and the West Providence Township line at the Joseph Ritchey Farm. The roadbed to be 16 feet wide, with sufficient guard-rails at all dangerous points along the hill sides, and to be completed for public travel. For blueprints of the survey or further information apply to the undersigned.

SAMUEL FORD,
R. D. No. 2, Hopewell, Pa.
SIMON P. WHITED,
Defiance, Pa.
SAMUEL L. WINTER.
Langdondale, Pa.

Supervisors
16 Jan. 4.

For Sale—45 H. B., Seven Passenger, Fore-Door Touring Car of the Highest Class Make on the market. Just overhauled and repainted and guaranteed to be absolutely in First Class Condition throughout. The most Complete Equipment of very best makes. Tires all good with Two Extras and Five Tubes. There is not a better car in Bedford County. Only \$850. Is worth twice that. Must sell at once. If you are going to buy next spring now is the time to take advantage of a Mid-Winter Bargain. Drop The Gazette a card with your address and get complete details. Address, Seven Passenger, Care of Gazette. 16 Jan. 4.

DIED

LITTLE—Wednesday evening, January 7, Mrs. Susan Little died at Loretto, aged about 95 years. She was born in Morrison's Cove, this country, her maiden name being Susan Hamilton.

MORGAN—Thursday afternoon, January 8, Mrs. Franklin Morgan, aged 45 years, died at the Western Maryland Hospital, Cumberland. Her husband was killed at a sawmill in Bear's Cove several years ago. Three small children survive.

PAXSON—Mrs. Susan Paxson died in Altoona last Friday of a complication of diseases. She was born at Woodbury on October 25, 1838. Besides her husband, Isaiah Paxson, one son and three daughters survive.

WINK—Mrs. Sarah E. Wink died recently at Saskatchewan, Canada. She is survived by her husband, one son and two daughters; also by four brothers and two sisters. One brother, James Claybaugh, lives at Mench, one, Nathan, near Robinsonville and one sister, Mrs. Martha Miller, at Chapman's Run.

The Gazette is the leader in circulation, advertising and job work. Call and be convinced of an up-to-date establishment.

Wanted, For Sale, For Rent, Etc.,

RATES—One cent per word for each insertion. No advertisement accepted for less than 15 cents.

Clover Leaf Calf Meal for sale at Lysinger's Mill, Bedford. 16 Jan. 16.

This year's crop of nuts on sale at Smith's Cafe. Adv.

For Sale—White, Partridge, Silver and Golden Wyandotte Cockerels. Address Gazette Office, Bedford, Pa.

For Sale—Bowling Alley, Billiard Table and 2 Pool Tables, at once. Mrs. A. H. Diehl.

For Rent—Newly papered, steam heated flat; Range, Bath, Hot and Cold Water. Apply to C. D. Brode. Jan. 16-21.

For Sale—Some second hand sleighs, new bob sleds, brake on. Also pair of good work horses to suit lumberman, weight 2,800 pounds. Stiver's Stables. 9 Jan. 21.

Wanted, Girl—General House-work. Small family. No children. No washing. Wages \$5.00 per week. Give references. Address, Mrs. James W. Murray, Oakmont, Pa.

Life Insurance, backed by a million men, as low as \$6 per thousand. Strongest and cheapest in the world. H. G. Smith, Deputy M. W. A., Bedford. 2 Jan. 4.

For Rent—Most desirable modern house in Bedford, corner John and Bedford Streets, adjoining residence of Captain Frederick Metzger. Apply to R. C. Hall, Bedford, Pa.

For Sale—About 500 bundles of cornfodder, 5 cents per bundle. Apply George E. Smouse, Bedford, Rt. 1, or William Tieman, Bedford, Pa. Jan. 16-21.

Mules; Mules—I will offer at my residence in Osterburg a carload of the best mules ever brought to Bedford County, ranging in weight from one thousand to fourteen hundred pounds. Come and look them over. S. G. Kauffman, Osterburg, Pa.

For Sale—The Jacob Walter farm of 127 acres, located 1 1/2 miles from Cessna Station, with good eleven-room house, tenant house, bank barn, other outbuildings, orchard and never failing water thereon. Apply to Job Walter, Cessna, or A. D. Reininger, Osterburg, Pa. 19 Dec. 19.

ELECTION NOTICE
Friends Cove Telephone Company will meet January 20 at one o'clock p. m. to elect officers for the ensuing year.

CLAYTON SMITH, Pres.
W. F. BIDDLE, Sec.

LUMBER WANTED
If you have small lots of 4/4 Log Run Oak, we can use same and will take all you have. Quote best cash price f. o. b. cars shipping point and send list of what else you wish to sell. E. H. Shreiner Lumber Company, House Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2 Jan. 4.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bedford County Agricultural Society, that a meeting will be held at the Court House, on Tuesday, February 3rd, 1914, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating and electing officers to serve for the ensuing year.

J. ROY CESSNA, Secretary.
16 Jan. 21.

MARVELOUS FACTS!

"All the truth in the universe is of no value to us until we let it begin to create facts." There was never a greater truth uttered. This is realistic in Palm City Farms, Fla., where men are utilizing the fertile soil and making the truth of value by tilling the ground to bring forth a wealth of harvest, which the balmy air, jeweled rain-drops and golden sunshine force to maturity during winter months and which crops of vegetables bring best prices at a time when it is impossible to grow them elsewhere in the United States outside of Florida. Ask for illustrated booklet "The Truth About Florida," it is free. F. B. Brantly, Stuart, Fla., and Tyrone, Pa. (Adv.)

Insurance Agent

ED. BERKHEIMER

has moved back to Bedford, and will call on all old patrons when their insurance needs renewing.

EMORY D. CLAAR Attorney-at-Law Bedford, Pa.

Located in office of the late Frank Fletcher, Esq.

WELL PLEASED

Everett, Pa., December 16, 1913.
Mr. J. Roy Cessna, Special Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I want to thank you and through you the Equitable Life Assurance Society for voucher for \$1,027, in full settlement of policy No. 1,728,768 held by my deceased husband, George W. Gump. Mr. Gump carried several policies. You are the first to hand me voucher. The dividend of \$27.00 for three payments, I consider very good. Yours truly,
(Signed) MABEL E. GUMP.

Correction

In our account last week of the Annual Institutes, an error was made in Mr. Patton's talk on "Lime." It should have read "it is bad practice to apply lime and manure at one operation unless it be ground limestone."

Every Item Priced To Demand Instant Appreciation

Our Entire Stock of Coats and Coat-Suits at Clean-Up Prices

You can buy these with the assurance that you are going to get full service at a reduced price. You've got the chances too, all in your favor, the real winter is mostly yet to come.

1/2 off on suits.
1/3 off on coats.

Henderson Corsets

There is only one reason why we sell and feature Henderson Corsets. That reason is because they give the greatest satisfaction to our customers. When we find a popular corset better than these you can be sure we will soon have it in stock. We know that every wearer of Henderson Corsets will be pleased. \$1 to \$2.50.

Supplies of Knit Underwear

Meet the treacherous snows and winds of February with comfortable, warm, knit underwear. Our stocks offer complete assortments in every desired style and size for men, women, misses, children and infants, the best makes being represented, Muncey Mills, Forest Mills and Calvert Mills, all moderately priced.

Long Cloths, Muslin and Ripplette Undergarments

Night gowns, Combinations and Princess slips. Hundreds of pieces. As a rule they are garments of the higher class of nicest materials and correctly proportioned, fascinating alike in trimming as in design. But in no way can we duplicate on these garments for they are manufacturers samples and the savings average one-third. \$1.50 garments at \$1.00; \$1.75 and \$2 garments at \$1.25.

New Lot of Men's Work Shirts

You will find the best work shirt here you ever saw for the money. Full cut, all double-seamed, all new patterns and the Price is only 45c each.

GROCERY

Lima Beans, 3 lbs.	25c
Loose Cocoa, per lb.	23c
Fancy Head Rice, 3 lbs.	25c
Dutch Cleanser,	09c
Laundry Soap, 2 bars	05c

GRANULATED SUGAR, 5c LB.

Tomatoes, 1913 pack, 10c value, 3 cans	25c
Pearl Hominy, 10 lbs.	25c
Cream Corn, Main Style, can	08c
Canned Pumpkin, can	09c
California Egg Plums, 2 cans	25c

SAVINGS

Tomatoes, 1913 pack, 10c value, 3 cans

Pearl Hominy, 10 lbs.

Cream Corn, Main Style, can

Canned Pumpkin, can

California Egg Plums, 2 cans

W. E. SLAUGENHOUP SUCCESSOR TO *Barnett's Store* THE HOUSE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

Bedford's Biggest and Best Store

Furs Marked Down

We have marked every Fur Set, Neck Piece and Muff in our Stock from One Fourth to One Third the regular price. Our prices have always been lower than quoted elsewhere.

House Dresses

Women's House Dresses of Percale, Gingham and Flannelette in a host of pretty patterns; well made and perfect fitting. Regular \$1.50, \$1.75 to \$2.25, at special prices to close them out.

Large Size Plush Lap Robes

No where can you find so large an assortment to choose from.

Having just replenished our stock we offer them to you at special prices this week \$4.50 to \$7.00.

New Auto Hoods

The demand for these this season keeps us busy reordering.

We are showing only the latest and at prices that make them go, 35c, 50c, 65c and 85c.

SPECIAL

Men's and Boys' Outing Flannel Night Shirts. Regular 50c and 75c value. Special while they last at 39c.

Men's Work Gloves and Mittens

Let us save you money on this line of merchandise. We know we can do it. All we ask is to call at this department and see what values we are offering at 25c, 40c, 60c and 75c.

Bedspreads at half their worth

Still a few left of the Big Sample Line bought at spot cash and selling at price, owing to a few being slightly soiled. Think of a good Marseilles Spread worth \$4.50 and \$5 at \$2.25 to \$2.50.